Q1. Respiration involves one of the following sets of processes

a. Inspiration, exchange of gases, Expiration
b. Aspiration, Inspiration, Expiration
c. External, Internal and Expiration
d. None of the above

Q2. Oxygenated blood from lungs is carried to heart by

a. Pulmonary artery
b. Pulmonary vein
c. Coronary vein
d. Pre-cavals

Q3. Glottis is opening in the floor of

a. Diaphragm
b. Bucco-pharyngeal cavity
c. Trachea
d. None of the above

Q4. A person met with an accident and died instantly without any injury to heart, brain, stomach and kidney. One of the following is a reason for his death

a. Intestine got twisted
b. RBC became coagulated
c. Stomach stopped digestion
d. Diaphragm got punctured

Q5. One of the following is a difference between pulmonary respiration of frog and human

a. Diaphragm and ribs play role in respiration
b. Lungs are respiratory organs
c. Respiration occurs due to pressure gradient
d. None of the above

Q6. Asphyxia occurs due to

a. Rise in level of CO_2
b. Fall in level of CO_2
c. Rise of O_2 level
d. Fall in O_2 level

Q7. In mammals ventilation movements of lungs are governed by

a. Muscular wall of lungs
b. Inter costal muscles
c. Diaphragm
d. Diaphragm and inter coastal muscles

Q8. BCG vaccine is used to curb

a. Pneumonia
b. Tuberculosis
c. Emphysema
d. Small pox

Q9. Pneumatic and inhibitory centers are associated with

a. Respiration
b. Breathing
c. Inspiration
d. Expiration

Q10. When the oxygen supply to the tissues is inadequate, the condition is

a. Hypoxia
b. Asphyxia
c. Pleurisy
d. Anoxia

Q11. If the thoracic wall but not lungs is punctured

a. The lungs get inflated
b. The man dies as lungs get collapsed
c. The breathing rate decrease
d. The breathing rate increase

Q12. Number of alveoli in the two human lungs is

a. 600-800 millions
b. 200-300 millions
c. 1-2 millions
d. 100,000-150,000 millions

Q13. Adam's Apple corresponds to

a. Epiglottis
b. Trachea

c. Larynx
d. Thyroid

Q14. In human beings, rib case and sternum move upwardly and outwardly during

a. Exercise
b. Sudden back injury
c. Expiration
d. Inspiration

Q15. In mammals, the body cavity is partitioned into thoracic and abdominal parts by

a. Liver
b. Lungs
c. Ribs
d. Diaphragm

Q16. Expiration involves

a. Relaxation of diaphragm and intercostals muscles
b. Contraction of diaphragm and intercostals muscles
c. Contraction of diaphragm muscles
d. Contraction of inter costal muscles

Q17. During inspiration, air passes into lungs due to

a. Increase in volume of thoracic cavity and fall in lung pressure
b. Fall in pressure inside the lungs
c. Increased volume of thoracic cavity
d. Muscular expansion of lungs

Q18. Expiratory muscles contract at the time of

a. Deep inspiration
b. Normal inspiration and expiration
c. Forceful expiration
d. Normal expiration

Q19. Reduction in respiratory surface of the lungs due to break down of partition in the alveoli is known as

a. Asphyxia
b. Bronchitis
c. Asthma
d. Emphysema

Q20. Inflammation of the lungs covering causing severe chest pain is

a. Emphysema
b. Pleurisy
c. Asphyxia
d. Hypoxia

Q21. Tidal volume in human beings is

a. 1000 ml
b. 1500 ml
c. 500 ml
d. 4.5 ml

Q22. Residual volume in lungs of an average human is

a. 500 ml
b. 3-4.5 ml
c. 1000 ml
d. 1500 ml

Q23. Vital capacity of lungs of an average human is

a. 3000-4500 ml
b. 1500-1800 ml
c. 2000-2500 ml
d. 500-1000 ml

Q24. Volume of air left after maximum forceful expiration in human lung is

a. Total lung capacity
b. Residual volume
c. Vital capacity
d. Tidal volume

Q25. Partial pressure of oxygen in the inspired and expired air is respectively

a. 158 and 116 mm Hg
b. 158 and 40 mm Hg
c. 100 and 95 mm Hg
d. 40 and 95 mm hg

Q26. In human beings, partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the inspired and expired air is respectively

a. 0.3 and 40 mm Hg
b. 0.3 and 32 mm Hg

c. 40 and 46 mm Hg
d. 40 and 0.3 mm Hg

Q27. In human beings, CO2 concentration in the inspired and expired air is respectively

a. a. 0.03 % and 5.3 %
b. 0.4 % and 5.0 %
c. 0.04 % and 3.0 %
d. 0.03 % and 4.0 %

Q28. Oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration in the alveolar air is respectively

a. 16 % and 4%
b. 19.8 % and 4.6 %
c. 21 % and 4%
d. 13.1 % and 5 %

Q29. Oxygen dissociation curve of myoglobin is

a. Hypobolic
b. Hyperbolic
c. Linear
d. Sigmoid

Q30. The function of tracheal cilia is to

a. Pass mucus out
b. Pass mucus in
c. Pass air out
d. Pass air out

Q31. Rate and depth of respiration shall increase when

a. Oxygen concentration increases
b. CO_2 concentration increases
c. Bicarbonate concentration increases
d. Bicarbonate concentration decrease

Q32. If the CO_2 concentration in the blood increases, the breathing shall

a. Increase
b. Decrease
c. Stop
d. No affect

Q33. Respiratory mechanism is controlled by

- **a. Central nervous system**
- b. Sympathetic nervous system
- c. Parasympathetic nervous system
- d. Autonomic nervous system

Q34. The amount of air that moves in and out of the lungs, with each normal inspiration and expiration is called

- a. Residual volume
- b. Vital capacity
- **c. Tidal volume**
- d. Tidal capacity

Q35. The greatest quantity of air that can be expired after a maximum inspiratory effort is its

- a. Residual volume
- b. Tidal volume
- **c. Vital capacity**
- d. Lung volume

Q36. The process of respiration is concerned with

- a. Intake O_2
- b. Liberation of O_2
- c. Liberation of CO_2
- **d. liberation of energy**

Q37. Which of the following prevents collapsing of trachea

- a. Muscles
- b. Diaphragm
- c. Ribs
- **d. Cartilaginous rings**

Q38. The covering of the lung is called

- a. Pericardium
- b. Perichondrium
- **c. Pleural membrane/ pleura**
- d. Peritoneum

Q39. In the posses of transport of CO2 which phenomenon occurs between RBCs and plasma

- a. Osmosis

b. Adsorption
c. Chloride shift
d. Absorption

Q40. Tuberculosis in man is caused by

a. A type of bacteria
b. A virus
c. A protozon
d. Malnutrition

Q41. The impulse for voluntary muscles for forced breathing starts in

a. Medulla (pons)
b. Vagus nerve
c. Cerebral hemispheres
d. Spinal cord

Q42. Which of the following gases makes the most stable combination with the haemoglobin of red blood cells

a. CO_2
b. CO
c. O_2
d. N

Q43. During one circuit of blood from lungs to the tissue and back through the circulatory system the percentage of haemoglobin giving the oxygen is

a. 50 %
b. 25 %
c. 75 %
d. 100 %

Q44. The metal associated with haemoglobin is

a. Sodium
b. Potassium
c. Calcium
d. Iron

Q45. Asthma is caused due to

a. Infection of trachea
b. Infection of lungs
c. Bleeding into pleural cavity

d. Spasm in bronchial muscles

Q46. Diaphragm present in mammals is

a. Membrane between external and middle ear
b. Membrane around the brain
c. Partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities
d. Membrane around lungs

Q47. Muscles attached to diaphragm contract during inspiration to make it

a. Flat
b. Dome-shaped
c. Concave
d. Rotate

Q48. In human beings the number of lobes in right and left lungs is

a. 2 and 3
b. 2 and 2
c. 3 and 2
d. 4 and 2

Q49. Lungs have a large number of narrow tubes called

a. Alveoli
b. Bronchioles
c. Bronchi
d. Alveolar ducts

Q50. Mammalian lungs have numerous alveoli for

a. Increasing the volume of inspired air
b. Keeping the lungs in proper shape
c. Higher number of muscles to provide greater elasticity
d. Increasing surface area for gaseous diffusion